

THE
VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Numb. 130.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

From Friday, January 19, to Friday, January 26, 1738.

BY the last Letters from Lisbon we have Advice, that on the 22d of September, N. S. arrived an Advice-Boat from the Brazils, but last from the Western Isles; when she came to Tercera, the Governor and Council of that Island judged it very unsafe for her to proceed any farther, for fear of the Alirines that were among those Islands, and had done much Mischief thereabouts; consequently they could not imagine by what Means to send the Avizo's to the King of Portugal: But Mr. George Gordon being there, about his Experiments of Diving, offered his Service, and by his Interest made an English Crew, and under English Colours, with a proper Passport, deliver her safe at Lisbon. There were on board her a great Number of Avizo's, (or Expresses) and other Things of great Consequence. She brought Advice, that the Indians have dispossessed the Portuguese of several Settlements in the East-Indies: And that the Spaniards are building Fortifications near Nova Colonia, to interrupt the Trade to that Place by Way of the River of Plata.

We have Advice from Hamburg, that the Emperor has demanded of the Regency of that City, a fresh Supply of Money towards the Expences of the War with the Turks, and that there is to be an Assembly extraordinary of the Burghery to consider of the Ways and Means for raising that Sum: They add, that there is a great Talk in that City of an Alliance which is speedily to be concluded for the Support of the Protestant Interest.

The Emperor's Military Affairs seem to be in a very bad State, and the Conduct of the Imperial Court towards their Generals is not likely to make it better; poor Doxat is cut off; brave Seckendorff has been disgraced and imprisoned; Field Marshal Philippi manifestly disgusted; Count Konigsegg every Day expected to lay down: Another Campaign in all Probability may furnish us with as many more *quondam* brave Soldiers' Misfortunes. Nothing but Success can at present preserve an Imperial Officer in Favour. To judge of Merit by Success was formerly the Mark of a low Mind; it seems otherwise now: But certainly that Gentleman's Case is very hard, who is obliged to stake all his Honour by long and faithful Service acquired, on every Turn of Fortune's wavering Wheel.

By our last Letters from Vienna we are told, that his Imperial Majesty is changing his Councils, which affords true Pleasure to all the real Friends of the House of Austria, who have long suspected the German Ministry to be too much frenchified.

Petersburg, Sept. 27. We hear by the last Letters the Court received from the Veldt Marshal Count Munich, that there is no contagious Distemper in the Army under his Command. The Courier who was sent to his Excellency from the Marquess de Villeneuve, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, brought some Propositions of Peace from the Porte; and we are assur'd, that she insists upon the Restitution of Asoph, Oczakow, and Kinburn.

From the Camp of Semlin, Oct. 1. We have just received Advice, that the Grand Vizir is set out from Nisfa for Constantinople; that before his Departure, he sent the greatest Part of his Army into Winter Quarters, and left in the Field about 4000 Men, commanded by the Scraikier.

October 11. They write from Vienna, that M. Lanczinski, the Russian Envoy at that Court, has very lately had a private Audience of the Emperor, in which he assured his Imperial Majesty, that the Retreat of the Two Armies, commanded by the Veldt-Marshals Munich and Lacy, should not hinder the Russians from opening the Campaign next Spring with greater Vigour than before; and that the Emperors of Russia persists in her Resolution to continue the War with the Porte, if that Power makes the least Difficulty to conclude a Peace upon reasonable Conditions.

Some Advices from Province say, that there are actually equipping some Frigates at Toulon, but do not confirm that they are designed to transport more Troops into Corsica, as has been reported.

Letters from Berlin, by Way of Hamburg, assure, that a very important Negotiation is in a Treaty between the Courts of Great Britain and Prussia; and that it will be concluded by a Marriage, which will more strictly unite the Two Houses.

From Hamburg, Oct. 21. That their Letters from Copenhagen import, that the Danish Court had promised to furnish the Emperor with a Body of 8000 Men, upon Condition that a Peace be not made this Winter with the Turks.

The Appearance of an Agreement between the Emperor and France, in Relation to Luxemburg, still continues. We are assured, that the Emperor will yield up that Dutchy to France for a Sum of Six Million Five Hundred Thousand Florins, upon Condition that the Fortifications of Luxemburg should be demolish'd: But the Ministers of their High Mightinesses, to whom Orders have been given to penetrate this Intrigue, remark, that the Ministers of the Emperor will not consent to part with this Dutchy upon those Terms, and that those of the Court of France keep a profound Silence upon this Subject: And that since the Ministry of the Cardinal, Affairs which have had a successful Issue have not fail'd at Court of being much talked of; so that there are yet some faint Hopes that this expected Cession will not take Place.

Oct. 15. They write from Warlaw of the 9th Instant, that the Crown-General having again represented to the Assembly the Necessity there is for augmenting the Polish Forces, one of the Grandees clapping his Hand to his Sabre, cry'd out, *This here will be sufficient, with the Assistance of all the faithful Magnates, to defend our native Country: Behold, how busy the Crown-Treasurer is, in order to bring still greater Charges upon us.* However the King, the Primate, and the Cardinal Bishop of Cracow, are of the Crown-General's Mind; and what Success this Affair is likely to have, will shortly be seen.

A strange Piece of News has been sent from Paris, viz. That a Treaty is lately concluded between their Catholic and Britannick Majesties, the Infante Don Carlos, the Republicks of Venice and Holland, and the Knights of Malta; whereby those Powers have agreed to fit out a certain Number of Ships and Gallies to Sea, and to use their joint Endeavours for utterly destroying the Corsairs or Privateers of Barbary, who so greatly interrupt the Navigation of the Subjects of those Powers in the Mediterranean.

They write from Amsterdam, That the Declarations which the Ministers of France, and of the Emperor, have just made to the Deputies of their High Mightinesses, in Answer to the vigorous and determined Resolution of the States,

States-General, taken the 23d of August, relating to the Guarranty of the Succession to the Duchies of Bergue and Juliers, is, in its Turn, somewhat haughty, and contains in Substance, *That the Emperor and the most Christian King, could not observe, without some Astonishment, the Change of Sentiments in their High-Mightinesses, who, by their last Answer, refuse to concur with the Measures proposed and judged necessary by the Emperor and the most Christian King, for facilitating the Regulation proposed in the Affair of Juliers and Bergue. That their Imperial and most Christian Majesties did not expect that their High Mightinesses, after having consented to the Proposition of a previous Possession to the Prince of Sultzbach, should raise any Difficulty in agreeing to the Guarranty of that Possession, in taking the proper Steps to engage the King of Prussia to accept of such Propositions, or in doing their utmost Endeavours previously to remove all Obstructions that may hinder the effecting this Business. It is undoubtedly of absolute Necessity, that the Mediators, and the Parties interested, should concur in the same View of facilitating Matters, and in preventing, with all their Power, every Occasion of giving Disturbance to the Public Tranquility. Finally, That the States-General not acting upon the Principles at first established, their Imperial and most Christian Majesties find themselves under a Necessity of concerting alone what shall be expedient to be put in Practice on this Occasion.* The Marquis de Fenelon, in delivering this Answer, jointly, with Count d'Uldefeldt, added, That he did not despair but that their High Mightinesses would consider the Necessity of changing Sentiments upon the Contents of their last Resolution. But there seems to be great Likelihood that this Minister is mistaken, for their High Mightinesses are well satisfied with having given this Mark of Opposition to France, at a Time when that Power wants to prescribe Laws every where, and at their being disengaged from the Trouble they had thrown themselves into by keeping their Consent to the provisional Possession in Suspence. The Prussian Minister uses his utmost Endeavours to keep the States-General in these Dispositions. From these Circumstances, the Court of Berlin has the Pleasure of seeing the Four Mediators vary in Sentiments and Principles, which she has been desirous of ever since the Affair of the Succession came upon the Tapis. She hopes even to draw some Advantage from the Haughtiness with which the Emperor and France seem to exclude the States-General from the Mediation, in declaring, that they would concert alone what should be expedient to be done. Other Letters from Amsterdam say, that People there are mighty attentive to the Orders that France has given to equip a large Squadron at Toulon; at the same Time that she causes Troops to file off towards Antibes: *Time will discover her Design.*

Some Advices insinuate, that there is a perfect good Understanding between France and Spain; others suggest the contrary, as appears by the following Contents of a Letter from Paris: 'The Court gives more Attention than ever to the Steps of Spain, especially since this last has entered into an Accommodation with Great-Britain: Not only the Spanish Ministry absolutely refuses to accede to the definitive Treaty, and to reject all Propositions upon that Subject, but even the Preparations continue to be diligently carried on at Cadiz. The Journey of M. Champeau, Consul-General of France from Madrid to Paris, was occasioned by the Advice which he gave the Court, that he had Matters of such great Importance to communicate, that he could neither trust them to common Writing nor Cyphers. As France is Guarranty of Tuscany, and obliged to support that Guarranty, should there be Occasion, by Way of Arms, she can't help being suspicious that something is contriving against Italy: And seeing Spain has Need of a Pretence to continue armed, she makes a Shew of having fresh Cause of Complaint against Portugal, by Reason of which, the two Courts may again enter into Contest.'

From Petersburg, Oct. 17. That Orders have been sent to Count Munich to quarter his Army in such a Manner, as to be able to join that of General Laschy in a few Days, which returns from the Crimea to the Number of

36,000 Men, having left 4000 with the Governor of Ozakow, to strengthen his Garrison. Count Munich leaves the Command to General Laschy, being instantly expected at Court.

From Rome, That the Emperor is in Treaty with the Court of Naples about the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, and that the King of the Two Sicilies is to purchase those Countries for a very considerable Sum of Money.

From Berlin, Oct. 22. That the King of Prussia having in his late Progress to the Duchy of Cleves, seen an Ammunition Loaf, his Majesty cry'd out, *Are my Soldiers fed in this Manner! my Kennel Dogs eat better Bread than this.* Whereupon he ordered the Purveyor into Prison in the Citadel of Wezel, (tho' he excused himself, with saying, *the Windmill afforded no better Meal,* and gave strict Orders for preventing the like for the future.

Hague, Oct. 26. It is thought the States-General will make no Reply to the last Answer of France, about guarantying the Possession of Juliers and Bergue, to the Prince of Sultzbach, at least that Matter has not yet been taken into their Consideration, nor do they seem at all disposed to do it. The Emperor, in respect to the Duchies of Juliers and Bergue, suffers himself to be altogether actuated by the Court of France; at which People are the more surpris'd, because every Body thinks it would tend greatly to the Interest of his Imperial Majesty, to cultivate a good Understanding with so powerful a Prince of the Empire, as is the King of Prussia.

They write from Amsterdam, that how uncertain soever it may be, whether France acts from sincere Principles, in appearing to have a Regard to the Instances of the Court of Vienna, or whether she may not have some Political View to serve thereby, it is at least unquestionably true, that she has recently made the strongest Representations to the Court of Spain, upon the Necessity of that Power's Accession to the Treaty of Vienna. The first Answer of the Court of Spain, was, that the Affairs of Commerce and Navigation had to that Time so wholly employ'd her, that she had had no Opportunity of thinking about the perfecting that Accession: But since the Misunderstanding between Great-Britain and that Court have been in a fair Way of being accommodated, the Marquis de la Mina, Embassador from Spain, has made use of very different Language, having declared to M. Amelot, that the King of Spain had Reason to be dissatisfied with the present Situation of Affairs, and demanded to be redressed in several Particulars, wherein he believ'd he had just Grounds of Complaint: That he would explain himself more clearly upon this Subject, and in the mean Time thought it most requisite to defer his Accession in Form to the last Treaty of Peace. M. Amelot has reported all this to Cardinal de Fleury; and 'tis believed, that the first Step which will be thought necessary to be taken by the Court of France, will be to hasten the Departure of the Count de la Mark. The Cardinal relapsing into his last Indisposition, whilst these Matters were in Agitation, was obliged to put off for some Days the Conference which he proposed to have with the Embassador of Spain: At last the Cardinal Minister finding himself pretty well re-established, caused the Marquis de la Mina to be desired to come to him at Fontainebleau; that Minister accordingly going thither, had a Conversation with his Eminence of two Hours. The next Day his Excellency returned to Paris, from whence he sent away one of his Domesticks, with Dispatches relative to the Conference he had had with Cardinal de Fleury.

It's talked here that M. Van Litters, and another Deputy Extraordinary from the States of Zealand, who have been some Time at the Hague, have communicated to the Assembly of the States-General a Resolution of the States of Zealand, in Relation to an Equivalent for the Marquisate of Tervuer and Flessingue, which, it's apprehended, will not be so agreeable to the Prince of Orange, as his Friends and Adherents could have wished.

Letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 28.

AFFAIRS between this Republick and the Court of Spain are in such a Sort of Crisis, as would give Room to fear ill Consequences, if it was not

not presum'd that the States-General, from the natural Effect of their uncommon Foresight, will do all in their Power to determine, in an amicable Manner, the Grievances on each Side. Spain however, at present, is so far from being ready to make the Satisfaction demanded for the Dutch Ships which are yet detained, that she talks in a Language surprisingly lofty. The Marquis de St. Gilles, Embassador here from Spain, has not only received Orders to demand a Reparation for the Insult committed upon a Spanish Vessel, but he has also since been enjoined to declare on this Occasion, in Form of Memorial, that if the States General did not speedily determine to satisfy the King of Spain upon that Article, his Catholick Majesty would in such Manner do himself Justice as could not fail of being disagreeable to the Republick. The Marquis de St. Gilles, upon receiving these Orders, was afraid of going beyond the Intentions of his Court, in the Expressions which he should make use of in his Memorial, which happened to be the Case about the Time of the Conclusion of the Peace between the Emperor and France: In order, however, to prevent this Inconveniency, he annexed to the Memorial he now presented, a literal Copy of the Orders in Spanish, which had been sent him by the King his Master. The States-General have not yet thought fit to answer this Memorial, believing that a better Effect would be produced by sending Directions to M. Vander Meer, to answer it at the Court of Madrid, and by interesting the Court of Great-Britain in this Affair.

Dublin, Oct. 3. The Right Hon. the Lord Howth hath lately discovered a fine Marble Quarry on his Estate at the Hill of Howth: The said Marble is as finely variegated with red, green, blue, yellow, and other Colours, as any in Italy or Egypt. His Lordship hath already set up a very fine Chimney-Piece and Table of the said Marble, which bears a finer Polish, and is much harder than any that comes from abroad.

We hear from Youghall, that John Mac Allen, Surveyor of that Port, made a Seizure of a Sloop laden with Brandy, Tea, Coffee, Linen, China-Ware, &c. valued at upwards of 1000 l.

Extract of a Letter from Dunkirk, dated Oct. 2. N. S. 1738, to a Merchant in Dublin.

Yesterday Morning about 2 o'Clock, within a League of this Town, was lost the St. Peter, Capt. Davis, bound from Rotterdam to Dublin, laden chiefly with Bale Goods, to the Amount of 10,000 l. she struck on the Sand Banks, where she now lies under Water. Our Admiralty have taken the necessary Care to send out Boats to try what Part of the Cargo can be saved; and whatever is got, will be taken as much Care of, as if the Proprietors were on the Spot; for there is no such Thing as pilfering Wrecks here, as you have in Great Britain and Ireland. It is to be wished, that such Laws were made in his Britannick Majesty's Dominions, as might prevent the Pyracies and barbarous Murders, which are so often perpetrated in a Nation, whose Inhabitants call themselves Christians, and yet are worse than Savages, by preying upon the Lives and Fortunes of their Fellow-Creatures, who are of the greatest Use to their Country, and to Trade and Manufactures in general, which the British Nations live by. We hope that a Bill will be carried into Parliament next Sessions, to enact such Laws as may secure the Property to the Merchants and Owners of Ships, which will greatly encourage Trade.

Dublin, Oct. 17. On Tuesday last died Dr. Thomas Sheridan, D. D. a very eminent School-Master, on whom the following Character was written by a very young Gentleman, who received Part of his Education from him. The Rev. Dr. Sheridan was endowed with most excellent Parts, and was not only a thorough Master of the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French, but likewise understood most of the Oriental Languages. He was a most sincere Friend, a delightful Companion, and the best School-Master in Europe. He took the greatest Care of the Morals of the young Gentlemen who had the Happiness of being bred up under him: And it was remark'd, that none of his Scholars was ever an

Atheist, or a Free-Thinker; and to sum up all, he was the best natur'd Man in the World.

An EPI TAPH on the late Rev. Dr. THOMAS SHERIDAN.

Beneath this Marble Stone there lies
Poor Tom, more Merry much than Wise,
Who only liv'd, for two great Ends,
To spend his Cash, and lose his Friends.
His darling Wife, of him bereft,
Is only griev'd-----there's nothing left.

Edinburgh, Oct. 17. Saturday Afternoon, an uncommon Accident happened here, which engaged the Attention of Hundreds of Spectators, a Hare walked at a very deliberate Pace, thro' Portsburgh, came in at the West Port, up the Grass-market, West-bow, and Castle-hill, and escaped unhurt: An extraordinary Sight made the Vulgar look upon it as ominous; the good Women in the Bow imagined that it foretold that the Clergy should get a Hair in the Town's Neck; but the less Orthodox thought indeed it was no bad Emblem of a certain Sort of Men, who are as foolish as the stupid Hare, when they venture to bid Defiance to a superior Power: The Old Women are persuaded Puff was a Witch, and the Curious are very busy searching Rymer's and Pedan's Prophecies, to find out the Meaning of the Prodigy.

We hear they are begun again in a neighbouring Church-yard, that infamous Practice of raising of Corps newly buried.

Bristol, Oct. 21. Last Thursday Se'nnight, the noted Highwayman, who rides a grey Gelding, robb'd several Coaches between Newbury and Marlborough, going to Bath; there were several of the Prince of Wales's Domesticks; Dr. Desaguliers was in one of the Coaches, and his Footman having an Air-Gun of a curious Invention, which makes eleven Discharges, the Rogue was kept off that Coach, by being wounded by it, tho' not without making several Returns from his Pistols; and swearing Volleys of Oaths, he rode off.

A P O E M,

Sacred to the Memory of his late Majesty King George the First.

AS often as the God like Prince I saw,
With Love and Joy it struck me more than Awe;
Such Love, as pious Souls in Worship bring
To him, who is, of Kings, eternal King.
Love, mixt with Fear, which to Devotion tends,
And Fear, that both begins in Love, and ends,
A Fear not rising from a slavish Sense,
Of Guilt and Punishment, but of Offence.
His Look Majestick, soften'd with the mild,
Confirm'd the Bashful, and the Bold beguil'd;
And on his People, like their Father, smil'd.
Such his Affection, such his guardian Care;
In Peace so gracious, and so firm in War;
In all his Ways so steady and so just,
Heav'n trusted him no more than he deserv'd the Trust,
Nations to him their Interests resign'd,
Sure, in all Grievances, Redress to find;
Or by his Wisdom, or superior Might,
Oppression yielded her Demands to Right,
But when on Ravage bent she had recourse
To Arms, and Force must be repell'd by Force,
How soon she hears his Naval Thunder roar,
And frighted, quits the late insulted Shoar.
To Peace, a Voice she hates, she lends an Ear,
And what she took from Justice, gives to Fear.
So when the fabled God his Trident shakes,
The Watry Mountains, pil'd on Mountains quakes;
The warring Winds to distant Caves return,
And *Amphitrite* waves her peaceful Urn.
Peace for his People, not Himself, he chose,
A quicker Way he knew to curb his Foes.
The quickest and the surest Way is Arms;
And none more sensible of Glory's Charms,

But Glory had no Chama, when he could spare
 His faithful Britons by avoiding War.
 Heav'n had his Foes; and such a Rebel Brood
 Had he, who hated him for being good.
 'In' Angelick Hosts, who *Hallelujahs* sung,
 Triumphant from the Skies the Rebels flung.
 The desp'rate Crew, that dar'd his Pow'r, to fell;
 His Love, the Heav'n, they lost, and Guilt their Hell.
 But mercy then to mov'd him to forgive,
 That where one dy'd, he bid a Thousand live.
 Wrath ne'er had Entrance in his Royal Breast,
 'Till kindled by the Cry of the Opprest.
 Then, like a Falcon to defend her Young,
 His Flight as sudden, and his Gripe as strong,
 He drove the fierce Invader from his Prey,
 And where 'twas shaken, firm'd *Astrea's* Sways.

Of Heroes and of Demi-Gods the Toils
 Were such, 'till Tyrants fed their Lusts with Spoils.
 'Till mighty *Nimrods* fill'd the World with Slaves,
 And, frantick, turn'd her furrow'd Fields to Graves.
 Fetter'd the Free, and bound the Brave in Chains;
 And fatten'd with their Owners Blood, the Plains;
 'Till *Cæsar*, with as wild and wasteful Aims,
 Gave Tyranny and Rapine fatter Names.
 Conquest and Glory they were then miscall'd;
 And Nations, said to be reduc'd, enthrall'd.
 A *Cæso* then, and then a *Brutus* rose,
 To War for Freedom, and Mankind's Repose;
 Nor will the World, oppressing Kings to awe,
 A *Brunswick* ever want, or a *Nassau*.
 Heav'n of his Chosen will the Souls enlarge,
 And give them Virtue equal to their Charge;
 Such have we found since *William* rul'd our Lands,
 And *Britain's* Sceptre was in *Brunswick* Hands.
 We've rul'd ourselves, but as our Monarchs bid;
 For only what we will'd ourselves, they did.
 Our Interests were theirs, and theirs were ours;
 Ours were the Laws, and theirs to guard the Pow'rs.
 Oh Liberty! how truly art thou great,
 When thus with Empire thou'rt allow'd a Seat!
 Oh Empire! how refulgent is thy Throne,
 When Liberty, among thy Stars, is one.

London, Oct. 14. Last Saturday se'nnight, Books were opened at the Exchequer to receive Subscriptions for 500,000 l. at 3 per Cent. to defray the Expences of our Naval Armament, and by Night 200,000l. was subscribed.

On Thursday at the South-Sea Company's Sale of Cocoa, being 1686 Serons, Bags, and Casks lately arrived in the *Tryton*, Capt. Abair, from the *Carraccas*, all sold from 9 l. to 9 l. 11 s. per Cent. which is reckoned an extraordinary good Price.

They are delivering the Medals of Oliver Cromwell, lately struck at the Tower in Gold, and Silver, and Copper, to the Nobility, Quality, and Gentry, who had subscribed for them.

We hear that a Proclamation will soon be issued for calling in the Six-pences.

Yesterday there was a great Number of Roman Catholics from all Parts of London, and Places adjacent, to pay their Adoration at the Shrine of St. Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey.

London, Oct. 17. Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart, who was thought to have been drowned, has been lately seen in Oxfordshire in perfect Health.

On Friday last, a large Quantity of Silver, Diamonds, and other valuable Effects belonging to the Merchants of this City, was brought to the Bank under a strong Guard from on board the Greenwich Man of War, arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon.

Last Saturday his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke, the Princess Amelia, the Dukes of Newcastle and Grafton, Sir Robert Walpole, and several other Persons of Distinction, took the Diversion of hunting a Hind in

Richmond New-Park, which was killed, after a fine Chase of two Hours.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Princess Amelia, accompanied by several of the Nobility, hunted a Hind on Bansted Downs; but soon after she was turned out, Mr. Powell, a neighbouring Gentleman, and the Hind, met with to great a Force, at the turning the Corner of a Hedge, that he and his Horse were thrown down, and the Hind broke her Neck, but Mr. Powell and his Horse received no Hurt: After which, to complete their Sport, they went out with a Pack of Fox-Hounds belonging to a neighbouring Gentleman, and had a very good Chase.

London Oct. 19. We hear that another Convention for accommodating the Differences between Spain and Great-Britain, will be signed for Four Months longer.

By Letters from Yarmouth we hear, that they have had great Success this Year in their Herring Fishery, insomuch that in three Weeks Time they got 60,000 Barrels, and would probably catch many more.

The Sentence pronounced against the Captains on the Irish Station, on Account of whose Conduct, so loudly complained of, a Court-Martial was held at Spithead, is as follows:

Capt. Martin mulcted a Year's Pay.

Capt. Atkins mulcted half a Year's Pay.

Capt. Smith and Capt. Lingen, acquitted.

Capt. Hutchinson, of the *Salamander*, did not appear to his Summons.

Capt. Onely, of the *Lively*, did not appear, being confined to his Chamber in Ireland with the Gout.

London, Oct. 24. Yesterday Orders were issued out from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, to the Peers, Peeresses, and Privy Counsellors, that the Court will be out of Mourning the 30th Instant, for that Day, it being his Majesty's Birth-Day.

A Kinsman to the late Lady Walpole, arrived from Ireland not long since, has been made a Captain in Col. Harrison's Regiment of Foot.

The Greenwich Man of War, Capt. Cornwall, lately arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon, is ordered to be laid up at Woolwich, and her Company paid off.

Yesterday the Directors of the India Company stationed for Coast and Bay, the *Shaftsbury*, Capt. Bonkey, and the *Richmond*, Capt. Weston, taken up by the said Company last Week.

We hear that a Purse of about 400 l. has been made among such of the Nobility that encouraged the French Company of Strollers.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Mr. Alexander Kerr, deceased, are desired forthwith to settle their Accounts, and pay their respective Debts, to the Subscriber, at Williamsburg, who is Executor of the said Mr. Kerr's Will: And all Persons who have any Demands on the said Estate, are desired to bring their Accounts prov'd, to him, in order to receive Satisfaction, according to the Agreement of the principal Creditors, from
 John Græme.

LOST on the 25th of November last, between Mr. Forneau's and West-Point, an Holland Ruffled Shirt, and a Cambric Stock; on the Shirt there is the Letter T, and on the Stock there are the Letters I T. Whoever delivers them to Mr. Forneau, shall have Five Shillings Reward.

THE Acts of Assembly, passed the last Session, are now in the Press; and will be Published in about a Fortnight, and sent to the several County Courts, Justices, and Burgeses, unless the Severity of the Season should prevent it.